Set Nam side by sid	Qu ry	Hit Count	S t Nam result set
DB=USPT,PGPB,JPAB,EPAB,DWPI,TDBD; PLUR=YES; OP=OR			
L4	Q adj fever adj vaccine$	3	L4
DB=USPT,PGPB,JPAB,EPAB,DWPI; PLUR=YES; OP=OR			
L3	Q adj VAX	0	L3
L2	Q VAX	416563	L2
L1	QVAX	1	L1

END OF SEARCH HISTORY

WEST

Help | Logout | Interrupt

Main Menu | Search Form | Posting Counts | Show S Numbers | Edit S Numbers | Preferences | Cases

Search Results -

Terms	Documents
Q adj fever adj vaccine$	3

Database: US Patents Full-Text Database
US Pre-Grant Publication Full-Text Database
JPO Abstracts Database
EPO Abstracts Database
Derwent World Patents Index
IBM Technical Disclosure Bulletins

Search: L4

Refine Search

Recall Text | Clear

Search History

DATE: Wednesday, February 12, 2003 Printable Copy Create Case

Processing your r quest...
Dialog Index R sults

Your select statement is '**S QVAX**' in databases **ALLMEDPH**.

✓ Select All | X Clear Selections | Begin Databases | New Search | Sort Results

File	Database Name	Hits
☐ 15:	ABI/INFORM®	1
☐ 16:	Gale Group PROMT® (1990 - present)	1
☐ 73:	EMBASE® (1974-present)	1
☐ 129:	Pharmaceutical and Healthcare Industry News Database (PHIND) - weekly	1
☐ 148:	Gale Group Trade & Industry Database(TM)	1
☐ 155:	MEDLINE® (1966-present)	1
☐ 156:	TOXFILE	1
☐ 349:	WIPO/PCT Patents Fulltext	11
☐ 621:	Gale Group New Product Announcements/Plus®	1

There are **9** databases matching your statement '**S QVAX**'.

2/3,AB/1 (Item 1 from file: 15)
01573904 02-24893

A review of Q fever in Australia 1991-1994

Garner, Michael G; Longbottom, Helen M; Cannon, Robert M; Plant, Aileen J
Australian & New Zealand Journal of Public Health v21n7 pp: 722-730
Dec 1997
ISSN: 1326-0200 **Journal Code:** AUP
Word Count: 5231

Abstract:

Q fever continues to be an important disease in Australia. Despite development of an effective vaccine that has been commercially avai since 1989, the number of cases notified has continued to increase. study reviewed national notifications of Q fever between 1991 and 1 together with demographic, socioeconomic and occupational informati investigate temporal and spatial disease patterns. Based on notifi data, Q fever can be considered primarily a disease of adult males occurs in eastern Australia. A significant association between Q f activity of areas and the presence of livestock was found. A stron association with the meat industry was also confirmed.

2/3,AB/3 (Item 1 from file: 73)
10861637 **EMBASE No:** 2000343403
Guin a pig absc ss/hyp rs nsitivity mod l for study of advers vaccination reactions induc d by us of Q f v r vaccin s

Wilhelmsen C.L.; Waag D.M.
D.M. Waag, Pathogenesis and Immunology Branch, Bacteriology Division, US Army Med. Res. Inst. Infect. Dis., Frederick, MD United States
Comparative Medicine (COMP. MED.) (United States) 2000 , 50/4 (374-378)
CODEN: COMEF **ISSN:** 0023-6764
Document Type: Journal ; Article
Language: ENGLISH **Summary Language:** ENGLISH
Number Of References: 12

Background and Purpose: The Coxiella burnetii phase-I cellular vaccine is efficacious in humans, imparting nearly complete protection against Q fever. However, this vaccine can also induce sterile abscesses and granulomas at the inoculation site in humans previously sensitized by natural infection or vaccination. To decrease the possibility of vaccinating immune persons, vaccinees are currently screened by skin testing to detect pre-existing Q fever immunity. We developed a model of abscess hypersensitivity in Hartley guinea pigs to assess the likelihood that Q fever vaccines would induce adverse vaccination reactions in previously sensitized individuals. Methods: Guinea pigs (4 to 6/group) were sensitized to C. burnetii by immunization and aerosol challenge, or by intraperitoneal inoculation. Eight weeks later, animals were then vaccinated SC with a Q fever cellular (WCI) or chloroform:methanol residue (CMR) vaccine. Development of adverse reactions at the vaccination site was assessed histologically and by observation of increases in erythema and/or induration. Results: The WCI vaccine caused greater magnitude and duration of erythema and induration at the vaccination sites than did the CMR vaccine. In addition, non-immune guinea pigs developed induration when given WCI, but not CMR vaccine. Conclusions: The CMR vaccine may prove a safe alternative to WCI vaccines for use in individuals unscreened for prior immunity to C. burnetii.

2/3,AB/5 (Item 1 from file: 155)
10819815 20371668 **PMID:** 10914459

Vaccination of cattl work rs at risk of Q f v r on th north coast of New South Wales.

Hutson B; Deaker R A; Newland J
Q Fever Project, Mid North Coast Division of General Practice, New South Wales.
Australian family physician (AUSTRALIA) Jul 2000 , 29 (7) p708-9 , **ISSN** 0300-8495 **Journal Code:** 0326701
Document type: Journal Article
Journal Announcement: ENGLISH
Main Citation Owner: NLM
R cord type: Completed

BACKGROUND: Q fever is the most common zoonotic disease of livestock handlers and abattoir workers in rural Australia. AIM: This study aimed to measure the rate of pre-existing immunity to Q fever among cattle or saleyard workers on the north coast of New South Wales (NSW). METHOD: Participants were screened for complement fixation (CF) antibodies and returned one week later for results when a dose of Q fever vaccine was given if serum and skin tests were negative. RESULTS: Over a 24 week period 1417 persons were tested. Of these, 394 had positive CF antibodies, a positive skin test or both; 987 were vaccinated with Qvax; 3.1% were lost to follow up. DISCUSSION: Over 27% of cattle workers had pre-existing immunity to Q fever, indicating this population is at significant risk of infection. General practitioners working in high risk communities should routinely test and vaccinate patients at risk of Q fever.